Section A

Acronyms, Abbreviations and Definitions

A.1 Acronyms and Abbreviations

Many names, titles, programs, organizations, legislative acts, measurements and activities are abbreviated to reduce the volume of words and to simplify communications. A few of the abbreviations and acronyms used in the Cedar/Beaver Basin Plan are listed below.

A.1.1 State and Local Agencies and Organizations

CEM	Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management
DWLR	Division of Wildlife Resources
DWRE	Division of Water Resources
MCD(MCPD)	Multi-County Planning District
SCC	Soil Conservation Commission
UBWR	Utah Board of Water Resources
UP&L	Utah Power
USDWB	Utah Safe Drinking Water Board
UWQB	Utah Water Quality Board

A.1.2 Federal Agencies

ASCS	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BR	Bureau of Reclamation
CFSA	Consolidated Farm Service Agency
CE	Corps of Engineers
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FmHA	Farrmers Home Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FWS(USFWS)	Fish and Wildlife Service
FS	Forest Service
GS(USGS)	Geological Survey
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
USDA	U. S. Department of Agriculture
WRD	Water Resources Division (Geological Survey)

A.1.3 Programs/Acts

ACP	Agricultural Conservation Program
ARDL	Agricultural Resource Development Loan
CRP	Conservation Reserve Program
CWA	Clean Water Act
ECP	Emergency Conservation Program
ES(T&E)	Endangered Species Act
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
NPS	Non-point Source Pollution
RC&D	Resource Conservation and Development
SCORP	State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
UCA	Utah Code Annotated
UWPCA	Utah Water Pollution Control Act
WSR	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

A.1.4 Measurements

Ac	Acre
Ac-Ft	Acre-feet
AUM	Animal Unit Month
CFS(cfs)	Cubic Feet Per Second
Ft	Feet
GPCD	Gallons Per Capita Day
mg/l	Miligrams Per Liter
pH	Acidity of Soil
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
Yd^3	Cubic Yards

A.1.5 Miscellaneous

ATV	All Terrain Vehicle
BMP	Best Management Practices
FIRE	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate
M&I	Municipal and Industrial
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RV	Recreational Vehicle
TCPU	Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities
UPED	Utah Process Economic and Demographic
W&S	Wage and Salary

A.2 Water Resources Definitions

Many terms used in the water business have different meanings depending on the source, and they are sometimes confusing. Some words are used interchangeably. A few commonly used water terms are defined for use in this document.

A.2.1 Water Use Terms

Water is often said to be "used" when it is diverted, withdrawn, depleted, or consumed. But it is also "used" in place for such things as fish and wildlife habitat, recreation and hydropower production.

Cropland Irrigation Use - Water used for irrigation of cropland. Residential lawn and garden uses are not included.

Residential Use - Water used for residential cooking; drinking; washing clothes; miscellaneous cleaning; personal grooming and sanitation; irrigation of lawns, gardens, and landscapes; and washing automobiles, driveways and other outside facilities.

Commercial Use - Uses normally associated with small business operations which may include drinking water, food preparation, personal sanitation, facility cleaning and maintenance and irrigation of landscapes.

Municipal Use - Uses normally associated with general operation of various public agencies and institutions including drinking water; personal sanitation; facility cleaning and maintenance; and irrigation of parks, cemeteries, play grounds, recreational areas and other facilities.

Industrial Use - Use associated with the manufacturing or assembly of products which may include the same basic uses as commercial business. However, the volume of water used by industrial businesses can be considerably greater than used by commercial businesses.

Municipal and Industrial (M&I) Use - This term is commonly used to include residential, commercial, municipal and industrial uses. It is sometimes used interchangeably with the term "public water use."

Private-Domestic Use - Includes water from private wells or springs for use in individual homes, usually in rural areas not accessible to public water supply systems.

Diversion - Diverted from supply sources such as streams, lakes, reservoirs, springs or groundwater for a variety of uses including cropland irrigation, residential, commercial, municipal and industrial purposes. The terms diversion and withdrawal are often used interchangeably.

Withdrawal - Water withdrawn from supply sources such as lakes, streams, reservoirs, springs or groundwater. This term is normally used in association with groundwater withdrawal.

Depletion - Water lost or made unavailable for return to a given designated area, river system or basin. It is intended to represent the net loss to a system. The terms consumption and depletion are often used interchangeably, but they are not the same. For example, water exported from a basin is a loss or depletion to that system as it is not consumed within the basin.

Water diverted to irrigated crops in a given system, but not returned for later use is depletion. Precipitation that falls on irrigated crops is not considered a part of the supply like surface water and groundwater diversions. For this reason, precipitation falling on and consumed by irrigated crops is not considered as being a depletion to the system.

Consumptive Use - Consumption of water for residential, commercial, municipal, industrial, agricultural, power generation and recreation purposes. Naturally occurring vegetation and wildlife also consumptively use water.

A.2.2 Water Supply Terms

Water is supplied by a variety of systems for many users. Most water supply systems are owned by an irrigation company or a municipality, but in some cases the owner/operator is a private company, or is a state or federal agency. Thus, a "public" water supply may be either publicly or privately owned. Also, systems may supply treated or untreated water.

Culinary Water Supply - Water meeting all applicable safe drinking water requirements for residential, commercial and municipal uses. This is also known as potable water.

Municipal Water Supply - A supply that provides culinary grade water for residential, commercial, municipal and light industrial uses. The terms municipal, community and city are often used interchangeably.

Public Water Supply - Includes culinary water supplied by either privately or publicly owned community systems which serve at least 15 service connections or 25 individuals at least 60 days per year. Water from public supplies may be used for residential, commercial, municipal and industrial purposes, including irrigation of publicly and privately owned open areas.

Secondary Water Supply - Pressurized or open ditch water supply systems that supply untreated water for irrigation of privately and publicly owned lawns, gardens, parks, cemeteries, golf courses and other open areas. These are sometime called "dual" water systems and provide water in addition to the culinary supply.

A.2.3 Groundwater Terms

Aquifer - A saturated body of rock or soil which will yield water to wells or springs.

Groundwater - Water which is contained in the saturated portions of soil or rock beneath the land surface. Excludes "soil moisture" which refers to water held by capillary action in the upper unsaturated zones of soil or rock.

Mining - Long-term overdraft of groundwater in excess of recharge.

Phreatophyte - A "groundwater plant." A plant species which extends it roots to the saturated zone under shallow water table conditions and transpires groundwater. Includes such species as tamarisk, greasewood, willows and cattails.

Recharge - Water contributed to the groundwater reservoir or the process of adding water to the groundwater reservoir. Commonly occurs by infiltration of surface water into the subsurface from precipitation, streamflow or irrigation.

Recoverable Reserves - The amount of water which could be reasonably recovered from the groundwater reservoir with existing technology. Recovery assumes groundwater mining, and may be associated with economic, environmental or social costs. It is often estimated as a percent of the total water in storage, or as the water which could be produced by dewatering an upper layer of aquifer of a given thickness, or by reducing aquifer pressure by some amount.

Safe Yield - In general, it is meant to indicate the amount of water which can be withdrawn from an aquifer on a long-term basis without serious environmental, quality or social consequences, or seriously depleting the reservoir.

Total Water in Storage - A volume of water derived by estimating the total volume of saturated aquifer and multiplying by the porosity (intergranular space containing water).

A.2.4 Other Water Terms

Some water terms are peculiar to the water industry. These are briefly defined in order to better understand the information presented.

Carrier Water - Water needed for the hydraulic operation of a delivery system.

Drinking Water - Water that is used or available for use as a culinary supply. The quality is typically the highest available in the locality.

Export Water - A man-made diversion of water from a river system or basin other than by the natural outflow in rivers, streams and groundwater.

Instream Flow - Water flow maintained in a steam for the preservation and propagation of habitat and for aesthetic values.

Open Water Areas - Include lakes, ponds, reservoirs, streams and other areas completely or partially inundated.

Reuse - The reclamation of water diverted from a wastewater conveyance system. The reuse can be either direct or indirect and may or may not be treated to bring it to acceptable standards. This water is recovered from municipal and industrial discharges. Irrigation runoff and hydroelectric power generation return flows are not included.

Riparian Areas - Land areas adjacent to rivers, streams, springs, bogs, lakes and ponds. These are ecosystems composed of plant and animal species highly dependent on water.

Wetlands - Wetlands are open water areas surrounded by water loving vegetation and also include areas where vegetation is associated with wet and/or high water table conditions.